



PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1968

F. J. HALLINAN,
M.B.F. (Mil.), M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
*Area Medical Officer No. 7 Area,
Monmouthshire,
District Medical Officer,
Pontypool Urban District.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
PONTYPOOL,
MON.

APRIL, 1969.

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PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1968

Area of District	15,907 acres
Rateable Value (1.4.'68)	..	..	..	£1,152,242
Estimated Product of 1d. rate (1.4.'68)	..	..	..	£4,470
Number of inhabited houses (1.4.'68)	..	..	..	13,271
Number of Council houses built during 1968	..	..	..	137
Population (Estimated mid-1968)	..	..	..	37,210
Number of live births (1968)	..	..	..	560
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	15.0
Number of illegitimate live births	..	..	..	29
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	5.2%
Number of stillbirths	..	..	..	14
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	24
Total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	574
Number of infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	..	..	..	9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	16.1
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	..	..	..	16.1
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	..	..	..	37
Number of maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	1.7
Number of deaths (1968)	..	..	..	531
Death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	14.3

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Natural Increase</i>
1952	699	507	192
1953	683	466	217
1954	628	480	148
1955	563	510	53
1956	571	543	78
1957	593	475	118
1958	623	461	162
1959	569	471	98
1960	587	498	89
1961	649	517	132
1962	632	481	151
1963	675	512	163
1964	661	501	160
1965	694	467	227
1966	603	508	95
1967	556	451	105
1968	560	531	29

PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Councillors:

Chairman: S. W. BALL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: A. C. JONES

Wards:

Garndiffaith:

G. I. MILES

G. W. MORRIS

N. TOWNSEND, J.P.

Abersychan:

Mrs. V. M. GULLICK

A. PARRY

J. J. REES

Snatchwood:

S. W. BALL, J.P.

Mrs. G. M. EVANS

T. R. WILLIAMS

Wainfelin:

D. J. COTTRELL

H. J. ROSSER

G. R. TRIM, J.P.

Pontypool:

G. M. DAY

J. H. EVANS

K. S. JONES

Mrs. M. P. WELLS

Pontymoile:

W. L. JACKSON, M.M., B.E.M.

Mrs. M. L. LEE, M.B.E., J.P.

Griffithstown:

G. S. EVANS

C. J. R. IRVING

Sebastopol:

H. BULLIMORE

Mrs. A. M. MOORE

New Inn:

J. W. HAYCOCK

A. C. JONES

Council Meeting—Last Tuesday in the month at 6 p.m.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Public Health Committee is a major Committee and is comprised of all Members of the Council

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. M. L. LEE, M.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. J. ROSSER

Public Health Committee Meeting :

Tuesday following the first Monday in each month. (August excepted)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health .. F. J. HALLINAN, M.B.E. (Mil.),
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.),
D.P.H. (Wales).

Official Address: Municipal Offices, Pontypool.

Telephone: Pontypool 3411 (Ext. 40).

Senior Public Health Inspector .. J. M. WILLIAMS, M.A.P.H.I.

Official Address: Municipal Offices, Pontypool.

Telephone: Pontypool 3411 (Ext. 41).

District Public Health Inspector .. B. GILFORD, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.
M.R.I.P.H. & H.

District Public Health Inspector .. J. M. JONES, Cert. R.S.I.

District Public Health Inspector .. D. H. THOMAS, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.

Student Public Health Inspector .. D. K. SEABOURNE
(Appointed 6.10.'65)

Student Public Health Inspector .. D. B. DOBBS
(Appointed 25.9.'67)

Enforcement Officer J. K. CRAIK, ESQ.

Clerk to the Department .. MRS. E. B. DAVIES

Clerk / Typist MISS K. E. HARRIS

The Senior Public Health Inspector and District Inspector D. H. THOMAS possess the Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

OTHER COUNCIL OFFICIALS

Clerk to the Council H. COOK, ESQ. (Solicitor)

Treasurer and Accountant E. A. KEELEY, ESQ.,
F.I.M.T.A.

Engineer and Surveyor W. BROWN, ESQ., C.ENG.
A.M.I.MUN.E., A.M.I.C.E.

Architect A. Y. PITTS, ESQ.,
A.R.I.B.A., A.I.Arb.

Parks Superintendent W. R. DADGE, ESQ.
F.INST.P.A.,

Housing Officer P. HARRIS, ESQ.

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
URBAN DISTRICT OF PONTYPOOL
for the year ending 31st December, 1968.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Pontypool Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully submit my 20th annual public health report for your district for the year 1968.

The report is prepared to comply with regulation 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and in conformity with circular 1/69 (Wales) dated 1st January, 1969, from the Welsh Board of Health.

General Comments

The notifications of notifiable diseases for the year were of minor import and included just over one hundred cases of measles and a handful of cases of whooping cough and scarlet fever. The notifications of tuberculosis were up on the previous two years and represented a minor set-back. However, the number of pulmonary cases, though small, were contributed to mainly by the occurrence of three cases in the same household where we had an example of a classical spread of this disease from a grandmother with infectious pulmonary tuberculosis to two of her young grandsons. The index case in this household was a boy aged eleven years who presented with pulmonary and meningeal tuberculosis and in a matter of a few days all three patients were hospitalised. No other cases of tuberculosis were discovered in household, school or neighbourhood contacts of the members of this family. The expeditious manner in which this household outbreak was investigated and the affected members hospitalised reflects the excellent liaison which exists between the local chest physician and the medical officer of health in this area.

This is the sixteenth consecutive year for which no notification of diphtheria has been received in this district but the problem of dealing with an unco-operative adult carrier of *C. diphtheriae* mitis of a virulent type arose. This female carrier with a positive throat swab was employed as a nurse in a mental hospital in another district and was taken off work and sent home when her condition

came to light. Arrangements were made immediately for her admission to an isolation hospital for treatment for her carrier state, but on arriving at the ward resolutely refused to stay and returned to her home. The only alternative was to isolate her at home in the strictest possible manner where she was given a course of penbritin by her family doctor as indicated by sensitivity tests. The household contacts were given booster doses to enhance their primary immunisation. At the termination of the carrier's antibiotic course, three nose and throat swabs were taken at three-day intervals and all proved negative, after which she was allowed to return to work.

The slum clearance problem in the district was pursued with the usual vigour during the year and resulted in 128 unfit properties being represented, mostly as "individual unfit" houses. Unfit properties have been dealt with over the last 10 years alone at a rate of 131 per year to give a total of 1,310, which represents nearly one in ten of the inhabited houses in the district. If this progress can be maintained over the next five to six years the district should have completely eradicated its unfit dwellings. During the year some 300 condemned properties were demolished either by the local authority or by private owners. This figure included the last large block of 24 back-to-back houses in the district.

No apology is made for again referring to the very unsatisfactory living conditions of the itinerant population residing on waste ground at the Lower Race. The responsibility for the provision of a properly organised site for this section of the community now rests with the County Council and no further time should be lost in meeting this long overdue and very necessary requirement. It does not require much imagination to see that the sanitary arrangements alone on a site such as exists at the Lower Race can be nothing other than a complete travesty of proper community hygiene.

Further steady progress was made during the year under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and also the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Where works have been required in premises under both enactments it has been the policy to have the whole of the requirements dealt with at the same time. So far a very large amount of work has been carried out without too much resistance. During the year a fresh set of prominent notices signed by the medical officer of health were distributed to all food premises in the district exhorting the public not to take their dogs into such places in the interest of food hygiene. Large notices discouraging smoking by the public in the town's covered food market were also renewed during the year.

The district's water supply has no measurable fluoride content as already referred to in my previous annual reports, and it is hoped that the time is not too distant when this deficiency will be rectified in accordance with the Ministry recommendation. The time for bringing this public health measure into operation would seem to be ripe with the coming into being in the near future of the new water board for the whole county. Some 2,000,000 persons in England have now got the advantage of a fluoridated water supply with the added benefit to the children's dental health and the important consequent betterment of their general health.

As mentioned in last year's annual public health report the market provided under the Pontypool Local Board (Markets) Act, 1891, does not comply with the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. Serious consideration must now be given to this matter after the proposed town development plan is considered and the life of this market determined.

The absence of an indoor swimming pool in the district has been referred to in my previous annual reports and the matter is well worth reviving. The absence of such an amenity is a great loss to the population especially the youth of the town who could benefit very much in physical health from this facility, apart from the recreational aspect. Every child should have the opportunity of being taught to swim by a competent instructor as a necessary part of his or her physical training. The provision of such an indoor swimming pool would be an investment in youth and few will deny that this is not a sound and worthy expenditure.

Physical Features

The Pontypool Urban District is situated on the eastern out-crop of the South Wales Coalfield and occupies an area of 15,907 acres. The mining areas of the district are in general away from the centres of population.

The altitude varies from 1,789 feet above sea level at Mynydd Varteg Fawr in the Abersychan Parish to 178.7 feet above sea level at the Sor, Cwmbwrrwch, in the Panteg Parish. The altitude at the Town Hall is 431 feet above sea level. The populated portion of the district is mainly contained in a narrow valley.

General Statistics and Industries

Census population 1921—44,831

Census population 1931—43,910 (22,723 males and 21,187 females)

Census population 1951—42,703 (21,242 males and 21,461 females)

Census population 1961—39,930 (19,827 males and 20,103 females)

Estimated population mid—1968 – 37,210

The yearly estimate of the district's population by the Registrar General has shown a steady downward trend over the years which has not yet levelled off.

1955—41,660

1956—41,280

1957—40,610

1958—40,290

1959—40,020

1960—39,720

1961—39,710

1962—39,750

1963—39,280

1964—39,000

1965—38,720

1966—38,330

1967—38,160

1968—37,210

These estimates show a drop of 4,450 in population since 1955.

The main heavy industries in the district include coal mining, the manufacture of stainless steel and glass-making. The main light industries include the manufacture of nylon yarn, the making of soft toys and photographic processing. Many new industries are currently being introduced to the district.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

TABLE I. Showing the yearly number of live births, estimated mid-year population and birth rate per 1,000 population for this district since 1961.

YEAR	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Number of live births	560	556	603	694	661	675	632	649
Estimated mid-year population	37,210	38,160	38,330	38,720	39,000	39,280	39,750	39,710
Birth rate per 1,000 population	15.0	14.6	15.7	18.0	16.9	17.2	15.9	16.3

The live births assigned to this district for 1968 numbered 560 (288 males and 272 females) which was an increase of four over the previous year. Of these live births 29 were illegitimate births (12 males and 17 females) and 531 (276 males and 255 females) were legitimate.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) for the year was 29 as compared with 105 in 1967 and 95 in 1966.

The stillbirths allocated to the district for the year numbered 14 (6 males and 8 females) all of which were legitimate with the exception of one.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths for the year was 24.4 as compared with the rate of 19.5 for Monmouthshire.

The live birth rate was 15.0 per 1,000 population for the year and represents a slight increase over the previous year.

The local birth rate can be compared with the national rate of 16.9 (provisional) by applying a comparability factor of 1.11 to give a local adjusted rate of 16.7.

TABLE II. Showing the births registered in and allocated to this district for 1968 according to sex, month and quarter or occurrence together with the inward transferable births.

Month	Males	Females	Total	Quarterly Births
January	17	20	37	79
February	14	9	23	
March	13	6	19	
April	26	20	46	94
May	8	13	21	
June	14	13	27	
July	14	9	23	69
August . . .	16	14	30	
September	11	5	16	
October .. .	18	13	31	81
November	13	19	32	
December	10	8	18	
TOTALS	174	149	323	323
Inward transferable births	114	123	237	
GRAND TOTALS for the year	288	272	560	

Comparative Birth Rates—1968

Pontypool Urban District	16.7 (adjusted)
Monmouthshire Administrative County ..	17.4 (adjusted)
England and Wales	16.9 (provisional)

TABLE III. Showing the yearly number of deaths, estimated mid-year population, and the death rate per 1,000 population for this district since 1961.

YEAR	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Number of deaths	531	451	508	467	501	512	481	517
Estimated mid-year population	37,210	38,160	38,330	38,720	39,000	39,280	39,750	39,710
Death-rate per 1,000 population	14.3	11.8	13.3	12.1	12.8	13.0	12.1	13.0

There were 531 deaths (287 males and 244 females) assigned to this district for 1968 which shows an increase of 80 over the previous year. The local death rate per 1,000 population was 14.3.

These deaths are assigned to their various causes in age and sex groups in table V.

The cancers claimed 87 deaths (51 males and 36 females), or 16.4% of the total deaths. Cancer of the lungs and bronchi claimed 25 deaths (19 males and 6 females) as compared with 22 deaths in 1967 and 25 deaths in 1966.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels caused 291 deaths (142 males and 149 females), or 54.8% of the total deaths.

There was one death assigned to the complications of pregnancy.

The respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis and cancer) caused 84 deaths (50 males and 34 females), or 15.8% of the total deaths.

The local death rate of 14.3 per 1,000 population can be compared with the national rate of 11.9 (provisional) if the comparability factor of 1.07 is applied which gives an adjusted local rate of 15.3.

TABLE IV. Showing the deaths registered in and allocated to this district for 1968 according to sex, month and quarter of occurrence, together with inward transferable deaths.

Month	Males	Females	Total	Quarterly deaths
January	33	17	50	} 128
February	23	18	41	
March	20	17	37	
April	22	13	35	} 90
May	15	17	32	
June	13	10	23	
July	11	12	23	} 68
August	15	13	28	
September ..	6	11	17	
October	14	14	28	} 84
November	14	14	28	
December	14	14	28	
TOTALS	200	170	370	370
Inward transferable deaths	87	74	161	
GRAND TOTAL for the year	287	244	531	

Comparative Death Rates, 1968

Pontypool Urban District	15.3 (adjusted)
Monmouthshire Administrative County ..	13.7 (adjusted)
England and Wales	11.9 (provisional)

TABLE V. Showing the deaths for 1968 assigned to the different causes in sex and age groups.

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Under four weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75+	
B5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
B6 Other tuberculosis including late effects ..	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
B14 Measles	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
B18 Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -
B19(1) Malignant neoplasm-stomach ..	M F	9 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 3	6 1	1 1
B19(2) Malignant neoplasm-Lung, bronchus ..	M F	19 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	6 3	10 1	2 1	2 1
B19(3) Malignant neoplasm-Breast... ..	M F	- 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 2	- 3	- 3	- 3
B19(4) Malignant neoplasm-Uterus ..	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
B19(5) Leukaemia	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
B19(6) Other malignant neoplasms, etc. ..	M F	21 11	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	1 -	3 3	2 3	8 3	6 1	6 1	6 1

TABLE V. (continued) Showing the deaths for 1968 assigned to the different causes in sex and age groups.

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Under four weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+
B20 Benign and unspecified neoplasms ..	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
B46(1) Other endocrine, etc., diseases ..	M F	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 -	- -	- -
B 23 Anaemias ..	M F	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -
B46(3) Mental disorders ..	M F	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
B24 Meningitis ..	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
B46(4) Other diseases of the nervous system, etc. ..	M F	1 4	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 2
B26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	M F	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	- 1	- -
B27 Hypertensive disease ..	M F	9 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 3	3 4
B28 Ischaemic heart disease ..	M F	86 52	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	8 4	19 4	25 19	33 25	33 25

TABLE V. (continued) Showing the deaths for 1968 assigned to the different causes in sex and age groups.

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Under four weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	
B29 Other forms of heart disease	M F	16 27	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	4 3	2 6	10 17
B30 Cerebrovascular disease	M F	24 46	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	2 6	7 11	14 28
B46(5) Other diseases of the circulatory system	M F	6 15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	3 1	3 12
B31 Influenza	M F	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1
B32 Pneumonia	M F	6 17	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	2 3	3 12
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M F	37 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	5 2	16 3	15 6
B33(2) Asthma	M F	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	1 -	- -
B46(6) Other diseases of respiratory system	M F	6 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -	1 2
B34 Peptic ulcer	M F	4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	2 -

TABLE V. (continued) Showing the deaths for 1968 assigned to the different causes in sex and age groups.

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Under four weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+
B36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	M F	3 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1
B46(7) Other diseases of digestive system ..	M F	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- 1
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis ..	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- -
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate ..	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
B46(8) Other diseases, genito-urinary system ..	M F	4 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 1	2 -
B41 Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
B46(9) Diseases of skin-subcutaneous tissue ..	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
B46(10) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ..	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -
B42 Congenital anomalies ..	M F	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
B43 Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ..	M F	2 1	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

TABLE V. (continued) Showing the deaths for 1968 assigned to the different causes in sex and age groups.

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Under four weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	
B44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	M F	2 1	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
B45 Symptoms & ill-defined conditions	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	M F	4 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
BE All other accidents	M F	6 2	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	2 -	- 2
BE49 Suicide and selfinflicted injuries	M F	2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 1	- 1	- -
Total All Causes	M F	287 244	6 3	- -	1 2	1 -	1 1	2 2	5 7	18 13	51 31	98 62	104 123	- -

Estimated mid-year home population 37,210
Area comparability factors — Births 1.11; Deaths 1.07

	Males			Females			
	Total	Legit.	Illeg.	Total	Legit.	Illeg.	
Live Births ..	288	276	12	272	255	17	Live Births—Crude rate per 1,000 home population 15.0 Live Births Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate
Stillbirths ..	6	5	1	8	8	—	Stillbirths—Rate per 1,000 total births 0.99 24
Deaths of Infants							Deaths of infants
Under 1 year ..	6	6	—	3	3	—	Under 1 year of age Rate per 1,000 live births 16
Under 4 weeks ..	6	6	—	3	3	—	Perinatal mortality Rate per 1,000 total births 37
Under 1 week ..	5	5	—	2	2	—	Deaths (all ages) Crude rate per 1,000 home population 14.3
Deaths all ages ..	287	—	—	244	—	—	Deaths (all ages) Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate .. 1.29

TABLE VI. Showing the deaths registered in and allocated to this district for 1968 in quinquennial age groups and by sex.

Age last birthday	Males	Females	Total
0-4 ..	7	5	12
5-9 ..	1	—	1
10-14 ..	—	—	—
15-19 ..	—	1	1
20-24 ..	1	—	1
25-29 ..	1	2	3
30-34 ..	1	—	1
35-39 ..	1	—	1
40-44 ..	4	7	11
45-49 ..	7	10	17
50-54 ..	11	3	14
55-59 ..	23	13	36
60-64 ..	28	18	46
65-69 ..	54	34	88
70-74 ..	44	28	72
75-79 ..	53	40	93
80-84 ..	28	41	69
85-89 ..	10	27	37
90-94 ..	8	12	20
95 and over ..	5	3	8
All ages ..	287	244	531

From the above table it will be seen that 387 persons (202 males and 185 females) reached the age of 65 years at death, or 73% of the total deaths.

The age of 75 years at death was attained by 227 persons (104 males and 123 females), or 43% of the total deaths.

The age of 85 years at death was reached by 65 persons (23 males and 42 females), or 12% of the total deaths.

INFANT MORTALITY

TABLE VII. Showing the yearly number of infant deaths, live births, etc., for this district since 1961

Year	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Number of deaths in infants under 1 year	9	18	11	14	16	20	20	15
Number of live births	560	556	603	694	661	675	632	649
Infant mortality rate .. .	16.1	32.4	18.2	20.2	24.2	29.6	31.7	23.1

There were 9 infant deaths recorded during the year comprising 6 males and 3 females. The figures represented a big improvement over the previous year and there was no predominant cause of deaths. All the infant deaths took place in hospitals and all were of legitimate birth.

The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births for this district was 16.1 as compared with the national rate of 18.0 and a rate for Monmouthshire of 18.7.

TABLE VIII. Showing the infant deaths (i.e. deaths in infants under one year of age) assigned to this district for 1968 by cause and in age groups.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Hyaline membrane disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute meningitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory distress ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Major exomphalos ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rhesus incompatibility ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital cardiac disease	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia—cord around neck	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Birth injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All causes	7	1	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	9

All of these infant deaths took place in hospital and the sex distribution was 6 males and 3 females. There was no predominant cause of infant mortality during the year and most of the deaths occurred in the first week of life.

TABLE IX. Showing the infant mortality rates for England and Wales, Monmouthshire County and Pontypool Urban District.

	England and Wales		Pontypool
1957	23.1	31.0	34.4
1958	22.5	25.8	25.7
1959	22.2	27.2	33.4
1960	21.9	25.2	25.6
1961	21.6	28.0	23.1
1962	21.6	25.0	31.7
1963	21.1	25.6	29.6
1964	19.9	28.6	24.2
1965	19.0	21.2	20.2
1966	19.0	25.0	18.2
1967	18.3	22.0	32.0
1968	18.0	18.7	16.1

TABLE X. Showing the number of inquests during 1968 on persons belonging to this district and the causes of death.

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Road accident—driver	2	—	2
Road accident—passenger	1	—	1
Road accident—pedestrian	1	—	1
Multiple injuries—open verdict	1	—	1
Accidental fall	1	2	3
Accidental drowning	2	—	2
Suicide—hanging	1	—	1
Suicide—salicylate poisoning	—	1	1
Suicide—carbon monoxide poisoning	1	1	2
Hit by flying metal (accidental) in dealer's yard	1	—	1
Barbiturate poisoning (accidental)	1	—	1
Pneumoconiosis	4	—	4
Aortic valvular disease	1	—	1
Acute myocardial infarct	1	—	1
Caesarean section—intraperitoneal haemorrhage and gross kyphosis	—	1	1
	18	5	23

The deaths due to traffic accidents involved two male drivers aged 21 and 42 years, a male passenger aged 69 years and a male pedestrian aged 90 years.

Accidental falls accounted for three deaths, one male aged 71 years and two females aged 86 years and 91 years.

Accidental drowning at the seaside resulted in the deaths of a father aged 37 years and his son aged 6 years.

Suicide claimed four deaths, two males aged 61 years and 62 years and two females aged 47 years and 58 years.

The deaths ascribed to pneumoconiosis referred to four males aged 64 years, 71 years, 73 years and 74 years.

The maternal death referred to a female aged 43 years following caesarean section coupled with internal haemorrhage and severe spinal deformity.

There was one accidental death in a male aged 73 years due to barbiturate poisoning.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The notifications of notifiable diseases received from general practitioners, hospital medical officers and chest physicians during the year are shown in age and sex groups in tables XIII and XV.

The district has now been sixteen consecutive years free from any notification of diphtheria, and adequate provision exists for maintaining a high level of immunisation in the child population.

TABLE XI. Showing completed courses of primary immunisation and re-inforcing doses given to those under 16 years during 1968.

Diph- theria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus	Year of Birth					Total
			1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	
Triple (D. W.C.T.) Primary	13	142	15	3	19	205
Triple (Booster)	—	41	180	36	39	298
Tetanus/Diphtheria (Booster)	—	4	12	15	312	355
Tetanus (Booster)	—	—	—	—	3	11

TABLE XII. Showing the number of vaccinations against small-pox carried out in the district during 1968.

Age at date of vaccination	I Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period		II Number of cases specially reported during period		
	Number vaccinated	Number re- vaccinated	(a) Generalised vaccinia	(b) Post- vaccinal encephalo- myelitis	(c) Death from complica- tions of vaccination other than (a) & (b)
0-3 months	—	—	—	—	—
3-6 months	—	—	—	—	—
6-9 months	—	—	—	—	—
9-12 months	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	66	1	—	—	—
2-4 years	73	2	—	—	—
5-15 years	5	5	—	—	—
TOTAL	144	8	—	—	—

There is an appreciable falling off in the numbers accepting vaccination against smallpox in recent years.

TABLE XIII Showing the notifiable diseases notified in this district during 1968, analysed in age and sex groups and giving the admissions to hospital. (Corrected for diagnosis).

DISEASES	Under 1 yr.		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-25 years		25-35 years		35-45 years		45-65 years		56+ years		ALL AGES			Cases admitted to hospital
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.			
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	3	4	7	4	12	5	10	12	10	14	29	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	54	127	
Scarlet fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Whooping Cough ..	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	
Tetanus..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yellow Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infective Jaundice ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Anthrax ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food poisoning ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poliomyelitis:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Smallpox..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leprosy ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leptospirosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS ..	3	5	7	4	14	6	10	14	10	15	30	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	61	137	

TABLE XIV Showing the number of cases of notifiable diseases other than tuberculosis since 1953 (Corrected for diagnosis).

DISEASES	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Diphtheria ..	-	323	549	-	70	684	3	709	-	92	620	187	338	509	-	-
Measles ..	127	15	10	59	3	7	12	3	2	9	36	39	32	17	4	735
Scarlet Fever ..	2	8	1	1	8	8	17	10	5	3	63	31	49	19	7	10
Whooping Cough ..	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	225	50
Tetanus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	3
Food poisoning..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	2	2	-	2	-
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Ophthalmia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
(b) Non-paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ..	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Infective jaundice was made notifiable with effect from June 15th, 1968, under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations, 1968. Leptospirosis (hitherto to be notified only in certain areas), tetanus and yellow fever were made generally notifiable with effect from October 1st, 1968, under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968.

TUBERCULOSIS

The chest clinic for the district is located in the town centre at the Park Buildings and is open on two whole days weekly.

There was no mass radiography survey carried out in the district during the year amongst the general public as this had been done as recently as 1967 when some 5,473 persons were x-rayed.

A static mass radiography unit operates at the chest clinic, 129, Stow Hill, Newport, for anyone requiring a chest x-ray and is open daily from Monday to Friday (9.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. and 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.) with an evening session on Thursday from 5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.

A mass radiography survey was carried out in the factory of Messrs. H. G. Stone & Co., Ltd., in December, 1968, with the following results.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total number examined ..	16	122	138

Total found to be abnormal cases:

(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation	—	—	—
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	1	—	1

Respiratory tuberculosis and lung cancer deaths for England and Wales — 1968.

The provisional death rate per million population for 1968 for respiratory tuberculosis was 30, as compared with 37 for 1967.

The provisional death rate per million population for cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 593, representing a further increase over the figure of 584 for 1967.

The actual figures were 28,826 deaths (23,896 males and 4,930 females) from cancer of the lungs and bronchi for 1968 as compared with 28,250 deaths (23,546 males and 4,704 females) for 1967. The figures for respiratory tuberculosis were 1,458 deaths (1,094 males and 364 females) for 1968 as compared with 1,797 deaths (1,322 males and 475 females) for 1967.

TABLE XV. Showing the new cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths due to tuberculosis during 1968, in age and sex groups and by type of disease. (Corrected for diagnosis).

Age groups in yrs.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2— 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 +	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	1

There were five notifications (4 male and 1 female) of pulmonary tuberculosis during the year which was the highest number for some years. Three of these cases occurred in one household where an elderly woman, who was infectious, led to a classical spread of the disease to her two grandchildren aged 9 and 11 years. There was one inward transfer, but the patient left the district again almost immediately after arrival.

The female death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis referred to a patient aged 88 years with a tuberculosis gland of neck. No formal notification was received in respect of this case. The male death from pulmonary tuberculosis was a post-mortem diagnosis in a man aged 73 years who was not previously on the register.

TABLE XVI. Showing the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register at 31.12.1968

Males		Females		TOTAL
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
102	15	65	17	199

TABLE XVII Showing the yearly notifications of tuberculosis (all forms) for males and females, and the yearly deaths from all forms of tuberculosis since 1944. (Corrected for diagnosis)

Year	Yearly notifications of tuberculosis				Total yearly notifications of pulmonary & non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Yearly deaths from tuberculosis				Total of yearly deaths from all forms of tuberculosis
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1944	27	29	3	8	67	14	9	2	1	26
1945	46	22	2	6	76	10	18	3	2	33
1946	19	13	11	3	46	12	8	2	2	24
1947	16	23	5	9	53	9	10	1	1	21
1948	21	22	4	10	57	16	5	3	1	25
1949	14	17	4	3	38	16	6	1	1	24
1950	19	17	1	4	41	6	2	1	1	10
1951	24	15	1	7	47	9	2	—	1	12
1952	25	13	5	2	45	5	4	3	1	12
1953	12	6	2	3	23	2	3	1	—	6
1954	13	10	—	3	26	4	1	—	—	5
1955	8	8	2	1	19	1	2	—	—	3
1956	8	7	1	—	16	1	4	2	—	7
1957	8	5	—	1	14	—	2	—	—	2
1958	9	9	2	2	22	—	—	—	—	—
1959	10	9	1	1	21	2	—	—	—	2
1960	8	2	1	1	12	2	1	1	—	4
1961	12	5	—	2	19	1	1	—	1	3
1962	8	3	—	2	13	4	—	1	—	5
1963	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
1964	8	4	—	2	14	2	1	—	—	3
1965	6	5	1	—	12	—	1	—	2	3
1966	3	2	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	2
1967	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1
1968	4	1	—	2	7	1	—	—	1	2

TABLE XVIII. Showing the notification rates and death rates for tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population for this district since 1938.

Year	Notification rates per 1,000 population		Death rates per 1,000 population	
	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
1938	1.09	.42	.52	.07
1939	1.15	.49	.42	.07
1940	.84	.48	.58	.12
1941	1.13	.41	.74	.05
1942	.67	.36	.41	.19
1943	.99	.22	.49	.10
1944	1.34	.26	.55	.07
1945	1.88	.19	.67	.12
1946	.76	.33	.48	.10
1947	.93	.33	.45	.05
1948	1.01	.33	.50	.09
1949	.73	.16	.56	.05
1950	.84	.12	.19	.04
1951	.92	.18	.26	.02
1952	.90	.17	.21	.09
1953	.42	.12	.12	.02
1954	.55	.07	.12	NIL
1955	.38	.07	.06	NIL
1956	.36	.02	.12	.04
1957	.32	.03	.05	NIL
1958	.45	.10	NIL	NIL
1959	.47	.05	.05	NIL
1960	.26	.05	.08	.03
1961	.43	.05	.05	.03
1962	.28	.05	.10	.03
1963	.10	NIL	NIL	NIL
1964	.31	.05	.08	NIL
1965	.28	.02	.03	.05
1966	.13	NIL	.03	.03
1967	NIL	.08	.03	NIL
1968	.13	.05	.03	.03

GENERAL HOUSING INFORMATION

1. Houses in which defects were remedied by the owner after informal notice	22
2. Houses in which defects were remedied by the owner after formal notice under Public Health Acts ..	24
3. Houses in which defects were remedied after formal notice under the Housing Act, 1957	NIL
4. Number of post-war council houses completed by 31.12.68	3,458
5. Number of council houses under construction at 31.12.68	152
6. Number of council houses completed during 1968 ..	137
7. Number of houses completed by private enterprise during 1968	115
8. Number of houses under construction by private enterprise at 31.12.68	176
9. Number of individual unfit houses represented to the Council during 1968	88
10. Number of Closing, Demolition Orders and Undertakings (as appropriate) made during 1968 ..	81
11. Number of Clearance Areas represented to the Council during 1968	5
12. Number of houses included in these 5 Clearance Areas	40
13. Number of Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed during 1968	3
14. Number of houses included in these 3 Orders ..	26
15. Number of Council-owned houses condemned ..	1
16. Number of condemned houses still occupied at 31.12.68 (approximately)	155
17. Number of condemned properties actually demolished during 1968	300

approx.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS MADE DURING 1968

(a) Number of grants made during 1968	54
(b) Amount of improvement grants for 1968	£10,910
(c) Number of grants made 1949–1968 inclusive	947
(d) Amount of improvement grants for 1949–1968 inclusive (approx.)	£178,212

The 54 grants made included 45 standard grants and 9 discretionary grants.

Tabulation showing slum clearance progress, rehousing from unfit houses, etc., since 1956

Year	No. of unfit houses represented yearly	No. of unfit houses in Col. (2) which were vacant when represented	No. of unfit houses condemned yearly	No. of rehouseings from condemned houses yearly	No. of Council houses built each year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956	28	3	33	38	186
1957	39	4	29	21	95
1958	51	6	35	42	64
1959	182	11	85	62	82
1960	201	23	245	64	73
1961	109	5	73	65	87
1962	132	7	185	105	178
1963	120	13	143	46	64
1964	117	11	68	49	74
1965	102	3	98	94	124
1966	125	7	117	141	177
1967	94	10	144	133	349
1968	128	5	107	106	137
1956 to 1968	1,428	108	1,362	966	1,690

It is noted that unfit houses have been represented at the rate of 131 per year over the last 10 years thus continuing the process of clearing the district of unfit properties at a very satisfactory rate. These figures do not include the many temporary bungalows demolished by the Council in recent years.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1961

The following tables show the number and type of factories in the district and the inspections carried out during 1968 in connection with the above Acts.

TABLE XIX Showing the number of factories and the inspections thereof for 1968.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occu- piers prose- cuted
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	159	40	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	159	40	—	—

TABLE XX. Showing the defects found in factories and the action taken to remedy them during 1968.

Particulars	Number of defects				Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	Referred by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	3	3	—	—	—

TABLE XXI. Showing the details of out-workers for 1968.
(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of in- stances of work in un- whole- some premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing Apparel Making etc. Clean- ing and washing ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel cables and chains ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXI. Showing the details of out-workers for 1968.
(Sections 133 and 134)—*continued*.

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet & tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	6	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	—	—	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Action under section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the compulsory removal of any person in need of care and attention was not called for in the district during the year. In the past it has always been our policy in such cases to use all possible means of persuasion and in that way it has so far been possible to avoid recourse to the courts.

Superannuation Act, 1937—53.

There were 41 medical examinations undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health on Council employees during the year in connection with the above Act. Three of these medical examinations were in relation to applications for “break-down” pensions.

Staff and Accommodation.

The Public Health Department offices are considered adequate for present needs but it would be an advantage if the Rodent Operatives and their stores were nearer to the administrative building.

The public health inspector staff has been at full strength during the year.

The pupil public health inspectors are making satisfactory progress with their studies and practical work. The district offers good training facilities in having a large slum clearance programme, a private slaughterhouse and is also a Food and Drugs Authority. Mr. D. K. Seabourne is on his final year of studies and Mr. D. B. Dobbs is on his second year.

My thanks are once again due to all members of the staff for a very good year's work on behalf of the Council.

My thanks are also due to the Public Health Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. M. L. Lee, M.B.E., J.P.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT

I am indebted to Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C. Public Analyst to the Council for the following report on the work carried out by him for this Authority during the year 1968.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1968, which has been classified in the usual manner as follows:

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During the year a total of 163 samples were examined of which 114 were informal, trial samples, the balance of 49 being formal samples.

Adulterations and Irregularities.

Four samples were adulterated, the adulteration rate being 3.45% which is a fall of 0.93% compared with 1967.

Details of the adulterated samples are as follows:—

1. A piece of bread contained a pupa case from which an insect was emerging.
2. A sample of tinned runner beans contained a surgical dressing.
3. A sample of butter contained a piece of rubber.
4. A sample of corned beef was badly stained by reaction with the containing can, showing 1,440 p.p.m. of iron, a normal figure being 20.

Milk.

A total of 46 samples of milk were taken, the average composition was:

3.99% Fat 8.97% Solids not Fat 12.96% Total Solids

Four samples were tested for antibiotics which were absent.

Dairy Products including Ice Cream and Ice Lollies.

Twenty-seven samples were received and all were satisfactory except the sample of butter referred to under Adulterations and Irregularities.

Meat and Fish Products and Pastes.

Thirty-five samples of meat and fish products and pastes including meat pies were received and all were genuine, except the contaminated sample of corned beef previously referred to.

Wines, Spirits and Beverage Preparation.

Twenty-four samples of tea, coffee, etc., and of wines and spirits were received and all were satisfactory.

Cereals and Farinaceous Products.

Fifteen samples of cakes, flour, bread, rice, etc., were submitted and were genuine, except for the sample of bread containing the pupa case previously referred to.

Jams, Dried Fruit and Mincemeat.

Three samples were submitted and all were genuine.

Spices, Sauces, etc.

Three samples were submitted and all were satisfactory.

Vegetables and Fruits.

Six samples of vegetables and fruits were received and with the exception of the adulterated sample previously referred to all were genuine.

Water Examination.

As noted in previous reports a total of over 250 samples were examined from all sources, being submitted both by the Urban District and the Water Undertaking and were subjected to chemical and bacteriological examinations. An excellent standard of purity is maintained.

Sewage Disposal.

Regular examinations of samples of sewage and effluents from the Ponthir Treatment Plant of the Eastern Valleys Joint Sewerage Board continue to be made, and the results are good, indicating that recent extensions to the Works are having the hoped for effect.

Radioactivity.

Regular samples of air, etc., are submitted by the U.D.C. and these are monitored and show that the atmospheric levels remain satisfactorily low.

In conclusion, I would like to take the opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Officer and their staffs for much valuable co-operation throughout the year.

WATER SUPPLIES, 1968

I am indebted to H. D. Linton, Esq., J.P., C.Eng., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.M.E., F.A.W.O., Water Engineer and Manager to the Pontypool and District Water Company, who are the statutory water undertakers for this Urban District, for the following report for 1968.

The following is a summary of statistics relating to the Company's water supply for 1968.

The total quantity of water distributed during 1968 was 1,216 000,000 gallons which is the greatest quantity ever supplied in the Pontypool area and equals an average of 3.322 m.g.p.d. The rainfall taken at Penyrheol Reservoir for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1968, was 1,562.48 mm which is equal to 61.51 inches and is slightly above average. No difficulty was experienced in providing a full supply throughout the year, during which time 34 m.g. were taken from Hafodyrynys Colliery and 389 m.g. were taken from Llandegfedd Reservoir. The remaining 793 m.g. were taken from the Company's old sources. There were 191 dry days during the year.

Work on the new source of water at Pontnewynydd has been continuing throughout the year and measurements taken to date, indicate that the anticipated 1 m.g.p.d. may be achieved from this source. It is expected that this new supply will be available during the Spring of 1969.

All the Company's existing filtration and treatment stations were operative during the year and a high quality of water was maintained at all times. The average chlorine dose was 1.0 p.p.m.

233 bacteriological samples were analysed by the Public Health Analyst, Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., and 360 bacteriological samples, 26 Chemical Samples, 1,500 Routine Chlorine Residual and Ph Tests were made by the Company's Chemist during the year. In all 2,119 samples of water were dealt with and, in addition, regular daily chlorination tests were taken by the plant attendants at all sources and stations. Also four samples were taken for radioactivity and these were found to be well within acceptable limits.

There is no measurable fluoride content in the Company's natural water.

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

I am indebted to J. M. Williams, Esq., M.A.P.H.I., Senior Public Health Inspector to the Pontypool Urban District Council, for the following report for 1968.

The following is a summary of the Sampling programme carried out by the Public Health Inspector during the year under review:

(a) Water Supplies.

These results are of the bacteriological analysis carried out on procured water samples.

Source of Sample	No. taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Mains	74	71	3
Springs	1	Nil	1

In the cases of the unsatisfactory mains samples, immediate re-sampling proved satisfactory in all instances.

Advice was given to the users of the unsatisfactory spring supply.

The quality and quantity of the public supplies remains satisfactory.

(b) Food and Drugs

(i) For Chemical Analysis.

	No. of Samples		Unsatisfact'y R'pts		Legal Proceedings Instituted	Total No. of Convictions secured
	Formal	Informal	Analysis	Labelling		
Foods	45	110	8	Nil	1	1
Drugs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Commodity	No. of Samples Taken	No. Unsatisfactory	
		Analysis	Labelling
MILK	41	1	Nil
CREAM	4	Nil	Nil
SOFT DRINKS	2	Nil	Nil
WINES AND SPIRITS	8	Nil	Nil
ICE-CREAM	8	Nil	Nil
SAUSAGES	10	Nil	Nil
MEAT PRODUCTS	16	Nil	Nil
TINNED MEAT PRODUCTS	8	2	Nil
MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES	58	5	Nil

The average composition of the 42 milk samples was as follows :

Milk—3.9 % Fat: 8.92 % N.F.S.

Channel Island Milk—4.4 % Fat: 9.25 % N.F.S.

(ii) For bacteriological analysis:

Ice Cream:

	MOBILES				PREMISES			
GRADE	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Soft Ice-Cream	3	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Ice-Cream	4	2	1	1	11	3	1	1

Various Other Foods:

Sample	No. Taken	No. Unsatisfactory
Sausages (all types) ..	Nil	Nil
Meat Pies	Nil	Nil
Sliced Meats	9	Nil
Flour Confectionery ..	Nil	Nil
Fresh Cream	Nil	Nil
Synthetic Cream ..	Nil	Nil
Milk	106	6

In the cases of the six unsatisfactory samples of milk all failed to satisfy the methylene blue test. Where the milk was bottled locally, the circumstances were investigated and advice given. Where the milk was bottled outside the district, the information was passed on to the local authority in whose district the dairy was situated. In all cases the results of the re-sampled milk proved satisfactory.

(iii) Testing for Brucellosis in Milk.

A total of 12 samples were taken at farms throughout the year for this purpose and all were reported upon as negative.

(iv) Testing for Excessive Antibiotics in Milk.

Four samples were taken. Three were reported upon as nil and one had less than 0.051 antibiotic other than penicillin.

Food Hygiene

The task of bringing the food premises into compliance with the law continued unabated. During 1968 the general survey of these premises was completed and all premises have been subjected to detailed inspections and the occupiers have received notification of the works necessary to bring their premises into full compliance with the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

It is our opinion that these regulations are absolute and we have attempted, in some cases, with pleasing success to apply the same basic standards of food hygiene to the small "front room" shop as we have to the larger premises. These types of food businesses create quite considerable structural difficulties, but we maintain that the "shop" part of the building must be regarded quite separately from the domestic parts to the rear and above, and unless it is physically impossible, the "food premises" must be provided with its own facilities. This interpretation has caused some consternation but experience has shown that once the small shopkeepers, albeit under pressure, have installed the necessary sink and wash hand basin in the food parts of the buildings, they soon realise that apart from the aspect of public health, greater convenience is often provided for themselves.

It must however be pointed out that whilst all shops have now been inspected and although a lot of work has already been carried out a great deal of work still remains to be done in this particular sphere and the public health inspector will need to be more diligent and convincing than ever because those which still remain uncompleted are the most difficult from a structural point of view and scepticism on the part of the occupier.

It must be pointed out again that one of the most startling facts revealed by the survey is still the general lack of knowledge of the small shop-keeper as to what is required of him and his premises as far as food hygiene is concerned. In some respects, public health departments and the various ministries must take some share of the blame for this ignorance, because even now the propaganda and general educational arrangements for publicising the case for improved food hygiene is conspicuous by its absence. It seems that only when an "Aberdeen" occurs that any serious concern is felt.

The following table shows the various categories required by Circular 1/69 (Wales) from the Welsh Board of Health:

Category	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with R.16	No. to which R.19 applies	No. fitted to comply with R.19
Bakers and confectioners ..	39	22	34	27
Butchers	27	18	27	22
Cafes and Restaurants ..	14	12	14	14
Canteens. Industrial, School, Hospital	29	27	29	29
Fish and Chip Shops ..	11	9	11	11
General Grocers	108	61	108	68
Greengrocers and Wet Fish	22	11	22	14
Ice Cream Manufacturers ..	6	6	6	6
Licenced Premises. (a) Public Houses ..	63	—	63	—
(b) Clubs	24	—	24	—
(c) Off Licences ..	9	2	5	1
Totals	351	168	343	192

As can be seen from the above figures the general survey has not yet impinged upon the licenced premises. These are, however, due for our serious attention and will perhaps prove more difficult than even the small shop. We feel that wash hand basins should be provided either in or in close proximity to the bar area and are not prepared to accept that the wash hand basins, generally with cold water only, provided in the conveniences are the facilities provided for the food handlers. Our past experience of the brewers is that in the cases of new premises they will co-operate admirably whilst in the plan stage and will construct buildings which are invariably of a high standard of hygiene, but they seem reluctant to provide the hand washing facilities "in positions reasonably accessible" in existing premises. I foresee long and arduous discussions before we reach completion in this part of our activities.

A final point which our survey has clearly indicated is that the field of control of food hygiene is now so wide, that it must involve a considerable degree of specialisation. The increasingly complicated legislation in quality control (which I contend must be closely

allied to food hygiene control) together with all the other duties imposed by the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, surely requires everywhere a specialist officer, and this should be the trend in the future, larger local authority areas rather than to shift the duties to some other administrative body.

It is with regret that I report that as yet we have not been able to fully implement the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulation, 1966.

Poultry Inspection.

There are no poultry processing premises within the Pontypool Urban Area.

Unsound Food in Shops

The following amounts of unsound food were voluntarily surrendered to the public health inspectors.

			Cwts.	lbs.	ozs.
Miscellaneous Groceries	..	..	1	38	1
Miscellaneous Tinned Goods	..	..	1	26	13
Tinned Meat	..	..	1	15	6
Tinned Milk	..	..	—	35	8
Tinned Fruit	..	..	1	107	14
Tinned Fish	..	..	—	10	1
Frozen Foods	..	..	8	62	6
Meat from Shops	..	..	—	25	0
			14	97	1

Food Complaints

The following complaints were received and investigated during the year:

<i>Article of Food</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
A loaf of bread	Alleged to contain an insect larva	Formal Court Action. Fine of £5 imposed.
A packet of breakfast cereal	Alleged to be discoloured at time of sale	Informal approach to manufacturers
Tinned Runner Beans	Alleged to contain a surgical dressing	Unable to prove offence
Wrapped Butter	Alleged to be unfit due to rancidity	Complaint unfounded
Wrapped Butter	Alleged to contain a piece of rubber	Unable to prove the offences
Tinned Meat	Discolouration and decomposition	Both cases investigated at wholesalers' premises and found to be due to canning faults. Imported product—no foundation
Tinned Meat	Discolouration and decomposition	

Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouse

Carcases Inspected and Condemned	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	898	14	100	9,089	2,309
Number not inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	2	Nil	3	6	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	256	Nil	6	1,257	171
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	18
Cysticerci					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The private Slaughterhouse at Abersychan continued to give cause for concern and when an application was received in February, 1968, for the renewal of the licence, the Council, after considering an adverse report, refused to renew. This was immediately followed by a formal request from the applicant to be supplied with a statement of the grounds on which their decision was based.

Upon receiving this statement, the applicant lodged an appeal under Section 66(3) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, against the refusal to renew and then immediately proceeded to carry out extensive work of re-decoration, cleansing and repair. Because this work was proceeding at the time of the hearing of the appeal, the matter was postponed by the magistrates for some weeks. During that time most of the seriously objectionable features had been remedied and a written undertaking was given by the applicant that the outstanding work would be completed in the near future. The Council were now unable to substantiate their refusal and the appeal was withdrawn. At the same time a new application was submitted to the authority for the renewal of the licence and the Council, after due deliberations on the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, re-licensed the premises for a probationary period of three months.

The efforts of the licensee continued and by the end of October, 1968, when a further application was made for the renewal of the licence, the Council were not in a position to refuse to renew and a licence was granted for twelve months ending on the 27th November, 1969.

I feel that the point must be clearly made that although the premises are old, most of the objectionable features have resulted from unsatisfactory day-to-day cleaning and management rather than from the absence of amenities. Even now, it is necessary that regular routine inspections are carried out by members of the Public Health Department and by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the premises have yet to be inspected without the licensee receiving a confirmatory letter listing items to which he must pay attention.

Whilst it is appreciated that the administration of the law relating to this Slaughterhouse is a duty of this Authority, I would nevertheless like to thank the Officers of the Animal Health Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for their support in the matter.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table shows the summary of the Statutory Register at the end of the period under review. It also shows the number of "general" inspections carried out during the period.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	11	107	43
Retail shops	16	200	29
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	6	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	32	12
Fuel storage depots	1	2	1
TOTALS	31	347	87

**Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors
to registered premises under the Act**

357

"General inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and "registered premises" means any premises in respect of which a notice under section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the Greater London Council and the expression "premises registered" shall be construed accordingly.

The various inspections carried out revealed the following:

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 32	13	Sitting facilities 1
5	Overcrowding —	14	Seats (Sedentary workers) —
6	Temperature 26	15	Eating facilities 2
7	Ventilation 8	16	Floors, passage and stairs 16
8	Lighting 17	17	Fencing exposed parts, machinery —
9	Sanitary conveniences 28	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery —
10	Washing facilities 16	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery —
11	Supply of drinking water 2	23	Prohibition of heavy work —
12	Clothing accommodation 5	24	First aid 18
			Other matters —
		TOTAL	171

There were no applications for Certificates of Exemption during 1968, the two outstanding certificates against the requirements of Section 9, terminating in 1969.

It was not found necessary to institute proceedings for any of the contraventions but the employers in all cases were required by notice to carry out the necessary work, much of which was either completed or in progress by the end of the year.

The following tables show the numbers of reported accidents :

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non Fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Retail shops	Nil	6	6	Nil	Nil	6	Nil
Wholesale shops and warehouses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	Nil	6	6	Nil	Nil	6	Nil

Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public canteens	Fuel Storage depot
Machinery	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Transport	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Falls of persons	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stepping on or striking against object or person	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Handling goods	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Struck by falling object	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fires and explosions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Electricity	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Use of hand tools	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not otherwise specified	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

The administration of the Act has continued satisfactorily throughout the period of the report and it is with some pleasure that I can inform you that with the exception of public houses, cafes and clubs which will I suspect present special problems, all the registered shops and offices have been initially inspected.

Registration and recording problems still appear to arise because some employers continue to be unaware of the requirements of the Act in this sphere. It seems the only way to combat this ignorance is by constant vigilance of not only the Officer carrying out specific duties in relation to the Act but by all personnel in the Public Health Department. Registered premises continue to be vacated and it seems that constant checks must be made to ensure that new occupiers re-register the premises.

Our experience has shown that in general employers are now aware of the obligations under the act, and even where involved in considerable expense, do endeavour without many representations from us to implement the statutory requirements.

Accidents throughout the year were of a minor nature usually due to carelessness of the employee.

The standard of offices in the area is fairly good with the exception of a few, where lighting and decoration were below standard.

Swimming Baths

Once again I must report that the two open-air swimming baths continued to be available to the public during the summer months. The figures giving details of attendances are thus:

			Pontnewynydd	Griffithstown
Adults	..	..	2,111	2,218
Children	..	..	12,227	13,242
School Children		..	2,040	1,728
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	..	..	16,378	17,188

Thirteen samples of bath water were taken for bacteriological analysis, nine of which proved to be satisfactory. Innumerable tests were carried out by the public health inspector to ensure sufficient chlorination of the water.

Rodent Control

The following is a summary of the rodent control work carried out during, 1968.

Properties other than sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district (estimated)	13,000	87
2. <i>a.</i> Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	753	—
<i>b.</i> Number infested by (i) Rats	676	—
(ii) Mice	8	—
3. <i>a.</i> Total number of properties inspected for rates and/or mice for reasons other than notification	25	—
<i>b.</i> Number infested by (i) Rats	25	—
(ii) Mice	—	—

It was found impossible during the year under review to undertake any comprehensive sewer treatments, but about 25 drainage inspection chambers were treated in connection with domestic premises.

Disinfestations

The following table shows the work of disinfestation carried out during 1968.

		Clover Mites	Wasps	Bees	Cock- roaches	Wood Lice	Flies	Bugs	Ants	Cluster Flies
Council Houses	..	18	1	3	3	1	3	4	42	1
Other Council Buildings	..	1	4	4	1	—	1	1	7	1
Private Houses	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Buildings	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Environmental Inspection of the Area

During 1968 348 complaints were made to the public health department and the work of the Public Health Inspectors may be summarized as follows:

Food Premises (visits paid)

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	20
Butchers	..	..	..	..	79
Cafes	..	..	..	..	39
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	21
Dairies	..	..	..	..	48
Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	37
Food Complaint Investigation			..	..	49
Sampling purposes		..	..	..	297
Grocers' Shops	..	..	..	..	241
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	38
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	144
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	690
Mobile Shops	..	..	..	..	32
Canteens	..	..	..	..	22
Slaughterhouses (formal visits)			..	..	25
Miscellaneous Visits		..	..	..	95

Housing (Visits paid)

Slum Clearance	..	..	..	..	826
Environmental and Overcrowding Enquiries				..	25
Sanitary Fittings	..	..	..	..	70
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	30
Improvements Grants		..	..	..	93
Land Charges	..	..	..	..	50
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	544

General Hygiene (Visits paid)

Offensive Accumulations	..	..	..	..	82
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	20
Caravans	..	..	..	..	112
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	..	199
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	83
Insect Pests	..	..	..	..	18
Public Conveniences		..	..	..	38
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	250
Unclean Premises	27
Miscellaneous Visits		140

Factories and Outworkers	40
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METEROROLOGICAL RECORDS

The following information was supplied for 1968 by the Council's Parks, Cemetery and Allotments Superintendent, W. R. Dadge, Esq., and recorded at Panteg Cemetery.

Month	Rainfall in inches	Number of rain days per month	Highest temp. per month °F	Lowest temp. per month °F
January	2.33	11	52	19
February	1.91	9	48	26
March	3.05	13	72	28
April	3.43	12	67	28
May.. ..	3.27	15	75	34
June.. ..	4.20	12	82	42
July	4.79	8	82	45
August	1.92	13	83	48
September	6.27	20	74	42
October	6.92	18	66	41
November	4.38	15	66	29
December	4.09	17	48	26

Total rainfall for 1968 .. 46.56

Total number of rain days 1968 163

The rainfall for the previous years was as follows:

1958 .. 59.96 inches	1959 .. 58.76 inches
1960 .. 73.00 inches	1961 .. 47.87 inches
1962 .. 41.05 inches	1963 .. 40.91 inches
1964 .. 30.39 inches	1965 .. 43.33 inches
1966 .. 46.51 inches	1967 .. 49.23 inches

Highest temperature for 1968 .. 83°F

Lowest temperature for 1968 .. 19°F

It is noteworthy that a temperature of 72°F was recorded on March 28th

